

Sept./Oct. 1980

The Clark for President News is published by the Clark for President Committee, Ray Cunningham, Chairman. Editorial offices are located at 2300 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington, D. C. 20007.

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Ronald Reagan is not as bad as you thought—he's worse! p. 2

League of Women Voters shows its partisan colors, excludes Clark from debates. p. 3

Michigan primary a success, we're on target for 50 states! p. 11

Ed Clark talks about his White Paper on Taxing and Spending Reduction in a CFP News interview. p. 4

Response to TV ads good; a new one is planned for late August. p. 9

"Alternative '80: The National Clark for President Celebration!", a nationwide telethon, is scheduled for Sept. 28. p. 1

"Alternative '80!" **National Clark Telethon!**

Washington, D. C.—National Clark Headquarters has just announced a major fundraising event that will be televised live via satellite from the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles on Sunday, September 28. "Alternative '80: The National Clark for President Celebration!" will be seen live by more than 10,000 Libertarians in over 100 locations throughout the country.

Communications Director Ed Crane (who was Director of the 1979 National Convention) and former National Vice Chair Andrea Millen-Rich are co-producers of the event. Carolyn Hogue of the Finance Department, and Field Coordinator Marion Williams will coordinate the local gatherings. Belle Mason, a member of the Finance Committee, will be the organizer of the Los Angeles champagne brunch from which the program will be televised.

This is a first in Libertarian Party history and will help reinforce the fact that the Libertarians are not just another third party. The broadcast begins at 11:00 am PDT and continues for two hours. It will feature short speeches from Libertarian dignitaries, entertainment, film features, and, of course, Ed Clark and David Koch.

As we go to press invitations have just been sent out to selected speakers and celebrities. Orson Bean has been asked to act as Master of Ceremonies and the man in charge of the major purpose of the event: fundraising! A goal of \$250,000 has been set with the money to be spent entirely on television and radio during the last two weeks of the campaign.

Other invitees include Roger MacBride, Gene McCarthy, Nathaniel Branden, Robert Ringer, John Hospers,

Tonie Nathan, Nicholas von Hoffman, Howard Jarvis, David Bergland, Earl Ravenal, Bob Meier, Roy Childs, to name a few.

Interspersed with interviews and brief comments from these dignitaries will be top-flight entertainment in the form of singers, bands, and general hoopla. One feature will be a seven-minute special multi-media history of the LP which is being produced by John Doswell ("Incredible Bread Machine," "For a New Liberty"). We also hope to preview a new TV ad that will air in October.

Of course, while all this excitement is taking place we will be reporting on the telethon fundraising. Seating at the Century Plaza will be limited to 700 so most of the funds raised will come from outlying rallies, most of which will be in meeting rooms in Holiday Inns, with the rest in other hotels. Each meeting room will be decorated for the celebration and will feature a large screen video view. The atmosphere will be just as exciting as being at the Century Plaza, itself.

There will be live telephone interviews from the local parties to let everyone around the country know how fundraising is going. A giant electronic toteboard will display the national total. Various cities will be invited to participate in fundraising contests with each other. Local events will also feature state and local candidates, food and drink, and media coverage.

Planning for this gala festivity is well underway and it should be a Libertarian event to remember. It should be so good, in fact, that we hope to edit the tape of the show down to 30 minutes and broadcast it on primetime network television in early October.



The beautiful Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles will be the site of "Alternative '80: The National Clark for President Celebration!" taking place Sunday, September 28. It will be televised live to hotel meeting rooms throughout America.

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**Libertarian
National
Committee**
2300 Wisconsin Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20007

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VOTE LIBERTARIAN

CLARK PRESIDENT

NEWS

Ronald Reagan's campaign against big government and over-regulation of the economy has raised a few eyebrows. Charges of "extremist" abound. Yet, in the view of those who have worked with Reagan and of liberals familiar with his record as Governor of California, Reagan's anti-government bark is worse than his bite. He is a supreme negotiator and compromiser, one who takes a strong anti-government position in his speeches but whose actions tell quite a different story.

What is the true Reagan record?

A good place to start is his performance as Governor of California from 1967 to 1975. Reagan ran a campaign for governor embracing many of the same positions and much of the same rhetoric that he does today in his pursuit of the Presidency.

As Governor, after promising to reduce the budget by 10%, Reagan increased it by that amount in his first year. During his eight year term, state spending rose 126%, or 85% in constant dollars, the highest real growth rate in the state's history. He presided over three major tax increases including one of \$1 billion—the largest single increase in California's history, again passed in his first year in office. Reagan increased the rate for income, sales, inheritance, estate, corporate, and other taxes. He increased income taxes from a maximum of 7% to 11%, sales taxes from 4% to 6%, and substantially narrowed the tax brackets, thus moving taxpayers more quickly into higher brackets. All told, Reagan doubled the state per capita tax burden from \$244.64 to \$488.19 and, though he returned \$5.5 billion in the form of tax rebates, he increased state taxes by a total of \$21.3 billion.

Reagan claims credit for freezing the growth of state government, pointing out that the number of state civil service employees remained almost constant, but in fact, under his administration the number of employees on the total California payroll increased 25% from 162,677 to 203,548.

Reagan ran an anti-government campaign but during his last term as governor he created 73 new state government councils, commissions, and boards costing \$12 million in 1974 alone. Today, Reagan claims to support a free market in energy, but as Governor he created the California Energy Commission which established government regulation of California's energy industries. Among other things, the Commission requires a 3 year review process before the construction of any new power plants.

Reagan, the foe of big government, signed "environmental" legislation mandating elaborate environmental impact statements and the creation of regional agencies for state control of such regions

THE REAL RONALD REAGAN

as the Tahoe Basin and the San Francisco shoreland. He urged the adoption of a catastrophic health insurance plan, and has boasted of creating the nation's first Consumer Protection Agency. During his administration, Reagan consolidated various state agencies into one Drug Control Center to "battle the menace of the drug culture."

While attacking the State University system for "subsidizing intellectual curiosity," Reagan increased funding for State colleges from \$167 million to \$480 million annually, an increase of 163%. A Reagan campaign brochure boasts that "the University of California system budget increased, under Reagan, from \$240 million to \$493 million, up 105%, while enrollment increased only 43%. State student scholarships and loans increased from \$4.7 million to \$43 million, an increase of 914%."

When he left office Ronald Reagan left California a \$554 million surplus in the state treasury. He had eliminated a \$194 million deficit acquired from former governor Pat Brown, by dramatically raising taxes.

In his most recent Presidential campaign, Reagan continues to espouse his devotion to free enterprise and less government. He attacks government regulation of the economy and has urged the abolition of the Department of Energy, the Department of Education, oil and gas price controls, the windfall profits tax, federal inheritance and estate taxes, and minimum wage laws (with a "two step" minimum wage as a compromise).

But again, one wonders how much his opposition to big government depends on political expediency. For example, Reagan has generally opposed protectionism. Yet before an audience of ranchers and farmers, he blasted Carter for "pursuing a cheap food policy—one whose sole interest is in consumers" by "opening the flood-gates" on beef and agriculture imports. When announcing his candidacy last November, Reagan referred to "excess" oil profits. When later asked why, he replied "the polls indicated the public was absolutely convinced that there was a rip-off and the villain was the oil companies." Reagan recognizes the relationship between inflation and the money supply, but in a *Wall Street Journal* interview, he questioned Federal Reserve Chairman Volcker's recent tightening of the money supply at a time of unpopu-

larly high interest rates. To a *U.S. News & World Report* question as to what areas he would cut from the U. S. budget, Reagan could only reply lamely, "growth should be controlled." Martin Anderson, Reagan's chief domestic advisor, commented to *Business Week* "We are not talking about cuts in federal spending. . . We are talking about reducing the growth of federal spending." Reagan has expressed doubts about deregulating the trucking industry, saying he would not want to do that without more studies first. He couldn't even bring himself to oppose funds for the arts. In an interview by the American Council for the Arts, Reagan criticized the Carter Administration for reducing funds to the tax-supported National Endowment for the Arts and stated his support for a "steady increase in funding." Most notably, while attacking government fuel standard requirements and regulations over the automobile industry, Reagan, in May, came out in support of the \$1.5 billion Chrysler loan bail-out. Alan Greenspan, Reagan's chief budget advisor, summed it saying that from an economic-policy standpoint it doesn't make a great deal of difference whether Ronald Reagan or Jimmy Carter wins the presidential election in November.

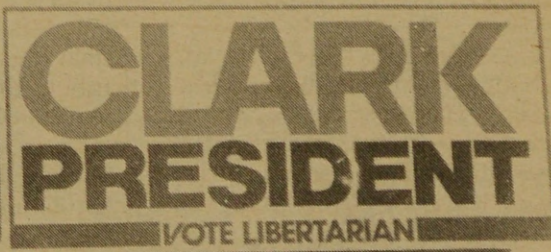
Reagan's military and foreign policy is not going to save us money or preserve the peace. Reagan supports the MX missile (estimated costs range from \$30-100 billion), the B1 bomber, and the neutron bomb. To his credit he opposes draft registration, but one wonders how long the volunteer army could last in the wake of his foreign policy. For example, in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Reagan advocated a military blockade of Cuba and a U. S. military presence in the Middle East with U. S. aircraft stationed in the Sinai. As President, Reagan would

Clark for President billboards greeted delegates to the Republican convention in Detroit in July.

have continued U. S. aid to the shah of Iran and Somoza of Nicaragua.

On other issues, Reagan opposes the ERA and abortion. He supports returning welfare to state control with the federal government providing block grants to the states for funding. Reagan has urged a "freer hand" for the FBI and the CIA. He wholeheartedly supports drug prohibition saying, in a *New Guard* interview, "I know what some young people are saying: it's a libertarian type of thing, a victimless crime . . . To hell with that! To legalize it you literally have society saying to young people that a mature decision has been made and that the use of marijuana is alright."

More than anything else, Reagan is particularly noted for his support of the Kemp-Roth tax cut proposal. Kemp-Roth would cut income taxes 30% over a three year period, eliminating \$32 billion in taxes in the first year alone. Though certainly an improvement over present tax policies, Kemp-Roth would still present the American people with an enormous tax increase in 1981. Since Jimmy Carter's budget balancing promises an \$86 billion tax increase for next fiscal year, Kemp-Roth would only reduce that increase to a still whopping \$64 billion. Just as Reagan is not pushing for cuts in federal spending, he is not advocating serious tax relief. Even here, Reagan has of late vacillated in his support for Kemp-Roth. Two of his top advisors, William Simon and George Schultz, are encouraging Reagan to tone down his support for Kemp-Roth because of worries over balancing the budget. In a typically conservative confrontation, some of his advisors would concentrate on budget balancing, forsaking tax cuts, while others urge tax cuts coupled with increases in military spending. Not a promising program either way. Ronald Reagan, given his rhetoric, past and present policies will not solve America's problems. For those Americans who want real relief from oppressive taxes and inflation, more freedom in their businesses and personal lifestyles, and the promise of security and peace, Ed Clark is the only candidate worth voting for in 1980.



CLARK PRESIDENT

NEWS

Clark to Seek Alternative Debates

Despite a major letter writing campaign from Libertarians in every state in the nation, the League of Women Voters on August 10 issued criteria for inclusion in the presidential debates that denied participation by Ed Clark, the presidential nominee of the nation's third largest party who will be on the ballot in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Clark headquarters issued the following news release in response to the League's action:

Libertarian Presidential nominee Ed Clark today labeled the criteria established by the League of Women Voters for their televised presidential debates, "narrowly partisan, exclusionary, and a disservice to the American people."

Clark, in a statement issued from his National Headquarters here, said "the League has failed in its re-

sponsibility to the American electorate. The criterion of a 15% showing in a national opinion poll is grossly unreasonable. It places an undue burden on serious third party candidates such as myself, who have yet to receive reasonable national news coverage.

"It seems obvious enough," Clark said, "that John Anderson would have been excluded from the Iowa Republican debate if a requirement of even 2%, much less 15%, had been applied to that event. How can voters demonstrate support for a candidate whom they are not allowed to hear?"

The League's other major criterion, ballot status in a sufficient number of states to have a potential electoral majority, will be met by several candidates. Ed Clark is the only third party candidate who will be on the

ballot in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Clark was especially critical of a sentence in the League's nine page statement of criteria issued yesterday. It said, that the word "significant" (i.e. those candidates acceptable to the League) "does not mean that a candidate is raising issues different from those raised by other candidates or that the candidate's views on already-defined issues may differ from those of other candidates." Clark called the statement "high-handed and an insult to the American people."

Clark called on other independent organizations "not so intensely committed to the Republican and Democratic parties" to sponsor alternative debates to those of the League. Such debates should include Carter, Reagan, Anderson and Clark, he said. Clark cited the American Civil Liberties Union as an example of an appropriate host for such alternative debates.

The CFP News urges readers to write to the following organizations, suggesting that the League has abdicated the responsibility to the Ameri-

can people that its role in the debates has dictated, and that the organization to whom you are writing should sponsor a *real* presidential debate by including Ed Clark.

Mr. Ira Glasser
Executive Director
American Civil Liberties Union
132 W. 43rd Street
New York, NY 10036

Mr. George Snyder
National Taxpayers Union
711 Maryland Ave., NE
Washington, D. C. 20002

Mr. Fred Wertheimer
Common Cause
2020 M Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20036

Also, you might want to drop a note to the League to let them know what you think of their "nonpartisan" criteria.

Ms. Ruth Hinerfeld
President,
League of Women Voters
1730 M Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20036

Major Clark Literature Plan Announced

Literature distribution—mainly door-to-door in residential areas—is a campaign technique of long-proven effectiveness. Most importantly, it is a way to multiply vote totals. During Ed Clark's campaign for governor in 1978, precincts where his literature was distributed produced *four times* the votes of similar precincts where no distribution occurred.

Along the way toward producing votes, it brings in many new volunteers, contributors, and prospects. It also displays Clark's support in the local area, showing voters that Clark not only has a campaign which runs excellent network TV ads, but has supporters who are eager to spread the Libertarian message in person to their neighbors.

The piece of literature we're using for this is an eight page Clark brochure with an order form, contribution form, and business reply envelope.

The technique we recommend for distributing this literature combines speed with personal contact. We suggest that you ring the doorbell and wait briefly for a response; if no one answers, leave a brochure at the door. If someone does answer, say something like, "Hi. I'm a campaign volunteer for Ed Clark, the Libertarian candidate for President. I'd like you to have this brochure about Ed Clark, and I sure hope you'll read it carefully before the election." That's it. The advantage of this method is that it permits real personal contact

without requiring a hard-sell approach.

It is far preferable to merely leaving a brochure under each door—although you'll end up doing that about half the time anyway because of people not being home. A tiny fraction of the people you talk to will want to get into a discussion, and that's fine. But most people will be so delighted that you're not asking anything from them that they'll just smile and say, "Thank you."

This grass-roots campaign activity is the best way for you, the individual Clark supporter, to multiply your own support of Clark. Using this technique, you should be able to distribute about forty pieces per hour. If you can commit to distribute literature one evening per week plus each weekend, for a total of seven hours a week for the last eight weeks of the campaign, plus an extra four hours (for a total of eleven) in the final week, you will personally distribute 2,400 pieces of Clark literature!

In an average neighborhood, the households you reach will have about 8,400 occupants, and about 5,000 registered voters. With a little arithmetic, you can see that by distributing literature and quadrupling the Libertarian vote in your area, you can personally bring in *hundreds* of additional votes for Clark!

If only one percent of these people either join you as volunteers, contribute money, or request more in-

formation, you'll add 50 people to our mailing lists, and you'll further multiply your efforts with new volunteers for literature distribution and new dollars for buying literature and other materials. If you recruit a friend to join you from the beginning, you can double all of the above results!

In many areas, the Clark brochure includes a page dealing with a U. S. Senate candidate or another local Libertarian candidate. Even if this isn't the case, you can check with your local Libertarian party to see if you can distribute literature for a state or local campaign at the same time you are working for the Clark campaign.

How can you participate in literature distribution in your area? Consult the Clark directory in this CFP News and find from your state Clark Chair whether you can join an exist-

ing group of campaigners. In most well-populated areas, you'll be able to do this. If not, take the initiative and start the volunteer organization in your area. Ask the State Chair for contacts you can call to join your group. You should order your literature from the state Clark Chair in your area, or from our Washington headquarters if it's more convenient.

Even if you work alone or with one other person, you can multiply your vote by several hundred and locate new volunteers and contributors with the simple, but remarkably effective technique of distributing literature door-to-door. Regardless of what establishment organizations do concerning the presidential debates, we can take the Clark campaign directly to the voters, who have much more to gain from liberty than the establishment leaders do.



Pictured here is one Emily Ann Stanley, whose father, Tim Stanley, wrote to Clark headquarters, "keep it up! I want my daughter to grow up in a free nation." Emily Ann is a solid Libertarian except on the question of federal subsidies for watermelon growers.

CLARK PRESIDENT

NEWS

(How does a Libertarian candidate present principled ideas in today's political context? This strategic question is one which Libertarians everywhere, and particularly in the Clark campaign, are continually grappling with. With the publication of his White Paper on Taxing and Spending, Ed Clark went one step beyond merely advocating the reduction of government; he detailed each and every tax and spending cut he would make in the first year of a Libertarian administration. In doing so, he consciously invited considerable criticism, not only from people whose lives depend on government, but also from Libertarians concerned about adherence to pure principle. To get a sense of Ed Clark's thoughts on his campaign strategy, Clark for President News conducted this interview with him.)

CFP News: When you make a campaign visit to a city for the first time, how do you present yourself and the Libertarian effort?

Clark: I try to cover a lot of ground in a relatively short time. First, I try to explain what Libertarians basically believe—the whole idea that you have the right to live your life as you choose so long as you're not interfering in another's equal right—and I try to do this in a historical context. That is, I explain that the American revolution was really a Libertarian revolution, and that the same ideas which motivated the revolutionaries are the ones which motivate present-day Libertarians. Then, I immediately try to relate that to present-day issues, such as taxation, inflation, military spending, the energy crisis—whatever is concerning people at that time in that place. Finally, I try to convey a sense that if I were elected, there are specific actions which I could take immediately to begin dealing with these issues, and I make specific proposals along these lines.

CFP News: That's a pretty challenging assignment.

Clark: It is; but I can't see any other way to say what I have to say and still do justice both to Libertarian ideas and to this campaign. In other words, if I went to a news conference and said, "I don't think anyone should violate anyone else's rights," and left it at that, I wouldn't reach very many people, and I certainly wouldn't be taken seriously as a presidential candidate. On the other hand, if I just say "Cut taxes," then I might reach more people, but they'd never understand *why* taxes should be cut. So I have to lay out the "what" and the "why," and then I have to pay special attention to the "how"—I really have to explain just exactly how I plan to accomplish what I'm proposing.

CFP News: But you don't hear Reagan or Carter doing that.

Clark: No, you don't, because they don't have to. First, they're not expected to have a set of consistent

CFP News Interview:

Clark on Tax and Spending Program

principles on which they base their programs, and second, they're part of the establishment and they don't have to prove themselves to be "credible." But all Libertarian candidates have an obligation to be *more* articulate, knowledgeable, and well-prepared than their Democratic or Republican opponents; it's not enough to be just as good.

CFP News: Would you explain your thinking in proposing your taxing and spending reductions in your recent White Paper?

Clark: My taxing and spending proposals call for \$180 billion worth of tax cuts and \$200 billion worth of spending cuts in the first year. I've been stressing the idea that this proposal is my best estimate of what is possible from a Libertarian administration in the first year, with the explicit understanding that there would be further tax and spending cuts in subsequent years.

The whole idea for developing the proposal was that, every election year, we hear promises from Democrats and Republicans that they would hold down taxes and spending, and perhaps even reduce them—but they never specify exactly what they would do, because there are too many special interest groups, translatable into votes, which would get upset if they thought their pet programs would be destroyed. Republicans and Democrats are afraid to be specific, and even if they weren't politically afraid, they wouldn't want to make any promises which would obligate them to actually reduce their grip on the levers of power. So, as a Libertarian, I can't say that I want to reduce taxes and spending as much as I can, because that's at best only a degree of difference from what everyone else says. I have to be

willing to specify each cut, to show exactly how I propose to do it.

CFP News: How do you explain the difference between cuts you would make and cuts you would not make in the first year? Couldn't people construe the remaining level of taxing and spending as an endorsement of these programs?

Clark: Certainly not, at least not if they understand my proposal, because I make it clear that these are for the first year, with more cuts to come later. It's never been a question of choosing among all the programs and taxes and figuring out which are "good" and which are "bad"; it's simply a matter of determining which cuts are the most feasible in the shortest possible time, specifically, in the first year of a Libertarian administration.

CFP News: In other words, you're taking practical political realities into account.

Clark: Absolutely. I'm not running for president of a Libertarian society; I'm running for president of a country with a massive, complex state apparatus which has been growing for a number of years, in which the forces which have brought that apparatus to its present point are still very much alive and at work. So the relevant question is never, "How would your Libertarian society work, Mr. Clark," at least not in the context of this campaign. The key question is, "How would you wrestle the growth of government to a standstill and then roll it back?" That's the question I try to answer when I campaign.

I think it's useful to remember, too, that everything I'm proposing is several orders of magnitude more radical in a Libertarian direction than anything which any other candidate is proposing. In the case of

taxing and spending, I'm talking about a one-third budget cut in real terms in the very first year, and everyone else is arguing over the proper rate at which the growth of government should accelerate. A sizeable percentage of the American people literally don't believe that the federal budget will ever be reduced at all, so you have to deal with that particular level of incredulity. And the only way to do that is to be as specific as you can.

CFP News: Do you ever say things in the course of a day's campaigning that you later wish you'd said another way, or think you could have expressed more clearly?

Clark: Of course. It happens all the time. There's an infinite number of ways to express a particular idea, and I'm constantly in the position of having to come up with the best response to a question instantly. Sometimes I don't. When I don't, I usually hear about it from my staff or from other Libertarian activists, so I try to express myself better when that particular question comes around again.

CFP News: Do you find that most of the questions are on general Libertarian theory, or are they about specific issues?

Clark: By far, the questions I get deal with specific issues rather than theory, or rather than "What if?" questions, and I think this is a very healthy development. It means that people are responding to my campaign on its own terms, because I always try to explain my campaign in terms of specific issues, but within the context of the Libertarian vision of a totally voluntaristic society. Americans are sincerely looking for specific solutions to specific problems; what they're interested in is finding ways to deal with things that affect them directly. When people ask what my solutions are, I take it to mean that they recognize Libertarian solutions as valid, alternative programs which are worth considering. And that, after all, is the first step toward seeing that they're implemented.

CFP News: Thank you Mr. Clark.



Ed Clark speaks to a public rally in Portland, Oregon, where his campaign is receiving extensive media coverage.

YOUR CAMPAIGN CHECKLIST

- ✓ Hand out literature to friends
- ✓ Write letter-to-editor once a week
- ✓ Wear Clark button
- ✓ Clark bumpersticker on car
- ✓ Clark yard sign posted
- ✓ Purchase quantities of "A New Beginning"
- ✓ Write/call networks in re Clark coverage

CLARK PRESIDENT

NEWS

\$200 BILLION IN ONE YEAR

Clark Issues Major Budget Cut Proposal

Ed Clark proposed the biggest tax cut in American history at a meeting of the American Economic Council in Los Angeles. Clark called for cutting individual income tax rates by 50% and raising the zero bracket amount to \$7500. This would cut every American's taxes by at least 50% and exempt some 25 million low-income taxpayers from any income tax obligation. Clark also proposed to repeal inheritance taxes, tariffs, and the windfall profits tax, along with implementation of accelerated depreciation for business and an education tax credit.

Clark's proposal was explained in detail in an 80-page White Paper on Taxing and Spending Reduction. The White Paper, prepared by Research Director David Boaz, is the most detailed document on taxes and spending produced by any presidential candidate.

The White Paper also details \$201 billion of first-year budget cuts. These include a \$50 billion reduction in

military spending, abolition of the Departments of Energy and Education, and elimination of all subsidies to business. The tax and spending cuts together would balance the federal budget at a level about \$200 billion lower than Carter proposes. And that's just in the first year. Clark makes it clear that he would continue to cut taxes and spending in later years.

Eleven days after the White Paper was released, Clark announced the names of 36 economists who support his proposal for major tax and spending cuts. These included Robert Clower and Harold Demsetz of UCLA, Sam Peltzman and Tom Nagle of Chicago, and Joe Kalt of Harvard.

The White Paper on Taxing and Spending Reduction has been very well received. It has generated much serious media attention and has given added stature to the seriousness of the Clark campaign. Ed Clark will soon be releasing White Papers on foreign policy, education, and social security.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ED CLARK'S TAX CUT PROGRAM

The biggest tax cut in American history:

Tax Cut	Revenue Loss (billions)
1) Cut individual income tax rates by 50% and increase zero bracket amount to \$7500	137.
2) Accelerated depreciation	4.2
3) Repeal inheritance and gift taxes	5.9
4) Repeal customs duties	8.4
5) Repeal windfall profits tax	16.
6) Education tax credit	9.2
TOTAL First-Year Tax Cut	180.7

Spending Cuts:

Department	Savings (billions)
Department of Agriculture	11.6
Department of Commerce	8.4
Department of Defense	50.0
Department of Education (abolish)	13.5
Department of Energy (abolish)	8.7
Department of Health and Human Services	15.2
Department of Housing and Urban Development	11.8
Department of Interior	5.3
Department of Justice	1.8
Department of Labor	16.0
Department of State	1.6
Department of Transportation	11.7
Department of the Treasury	8.7
Independent agencies	40.0
TOTAL First-Year Spending Cut	201.4

(Totals may not add exactly because of rounding.)

ECONOMISTS BACK CLARK BUDGET PROPOSAL

The following economists support Ed Clark's proposal for major tax and spending cuts:

D. T. Armentano
Professor of Economics
University of Hartford

Richard Auster
Associate Professor of Economics
University of Arizona

Farrell E. Bloch
Senior Partner
Econometric Research, Inc.
Washington, D. C.
Former Asst. Professor of Economics
Princeton University

Oswald H. Brownlee
Professor of Economics
University of Minnesota

Barry Brownstein
Assistant Professor of Economics
University of Baltimore

Robert W. Clower
Professor of Economics
UCLA

Harold Demsetz
Professor of Economics
UCLA

J. A. Dorn
Assistant Professor of Economics
Towson State University

Robert B. Ekelund
Professor of Economics
Auburn University

Richard H. Fink
Assistant Professor of Economics
George Mason University

David Friedman
Assistant Professor of Economics
Virginia Polytechnic Institute

Roger Garrison
Assistant Professor of Economics
Auburn University

Henry Hazlitt
Economics Writer
Former *Newsweek* Columnist

Robert F. Hebert
Chairman, Department of Economics
Auburn University

David Henderson
Visiting Asst. Professor of
Economics
University of Santa Clara

Jack High
Assistant Professor of Economics
California State-Fullerton

William H. Hutt
Distinguished Visiting Professor
of Economics
University of Dallas

Joseph P. Kalt
Assistant Professor of Economics
Harvard University

J. Houston McCulloch
Associate Professor of Economics
and Finance
Ohio State University

Jane McGregor
Evans Economics, Inc.
Washington, D. C.

Thomas Gale Moore
Senior Fellow
Hoover Institution
Stanford University

John C. Moorhouse
Professor of Economics
Wake Forest University

Stephen O. Morrell
Assistant Professor of Economics
Auburn University

Thomas T. Nagle
Assistant Professor of Marketing
and Business Economics
Graduate School of Business
University of Chicago

Gerald P. O'Driscoll, Jr.
Assistant Professor of Economics
New York University

Sam Peltzman
Professor of Economics
Graduate School of Business
University of Chicago

James B. Ramsey
Chairman, Department of Economics
New York University

Jennifer Roback
Assistant Professor of Economics
Yale University

Murray Sabrin
Economics Consultant
Great Barrington, Massachusetts

Joseph T. Salerno
Assistant Professor of Economics
Rutgers University

Frank A. Scott, Jr.
Assistant Professor of Economics
Auburn University

Gary Short
Olin Fellow
Law and Economics Center
University of Miami

Vernon L. Smith
Professor of Economics
University of Arizona

Eugene E. Stanaland
Professor of Economics
Auburn University

Karen Vaughn
Associate Professor of Economics
George Mason University

Richard Wagner
Professor of Economics
Auburn University

(University and organization
affiliations for identification only.)

Vote Libertarian



CLARK

PRESIDENT

(Suggestion: cut out and put in window)

NEWS

Clark for President State Chairs and Contacts

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CFP Bombers Smash FEC, NBC

In one of the most glorious days of the new Libertarian Revolution, the Clark for President Bombers smashed the Federal Election Commission twice in softball, 6-1 and 16-15. The Bombers also blitzed WRC-TV, the Washington, D. C. NBC affiliate, 16-12.

The F.E.C. team sported uniforms bearing the slogan "We lose, We audit." (Neo-fascist humor.) The Bombers displayed a banner above their bench that read, "ABOLISH THE F.E.C."

The Bombers are a friendly, easy-going, super-talented bunch of softball players. However, the F.E.C. team brought out the Bombers' killer instincts and the first game was won

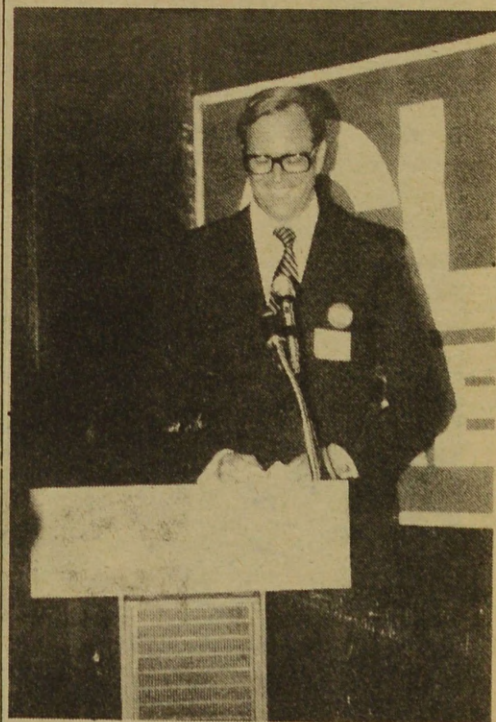
easily behind the superlative pitching of CFP Office Manager Kris "Sneaky-fast" Herbert. The game ended with catcher and CFP Treasurer Jule "The Gimp" Herbert cold cocking a sliding F.E.C.er at the plate.

That almost lead to a riot, which was waylaid by agreeing to a second game. The F.E.C.ers, their pride wounded, jumped off to an early lead and in fact were ahead 14-6 as the Bombers came to bat in the bottom of the last inning. The Bombers hardly ever lose, and they certainly didn't intend to roll over for the only Federal agency created specifically for the purpose of abridging the First Amendment.

So there they were: The Bombers down by 8 runs with only three outs left. Crraaack! The line drives started flying and Libertarians were racing around the bases as bewildered bureaucrats looked on in amazement. One run. Two, three, four. Finally seven runs had crossed the plate and Chris "Green Socks" Hocker, National Coordinator, a normally weak-hitting first baseman, stood with bat in hand and fire in his eye. Crraaack! Hocker smashes the ball into left-center field between two drawn-in F.E.C.ers. Momentarily stunned by the violence of his hit, Hocker belatedly took off around the bases. To say that Hocker is slow is to under-

Continued on page 10

Vice Presidential candidate David Koch addresses rally in Washington, D. C. Koch has proven to be an effective campaigner, and is increasing his appearances as the campaign picks up.



Join the Core of the New Coalition

This is the year to build a new coalition in American politics. Of former liberals and former conservatives who oppose government intervention both in domestic and foreign affairs. Of non-voters in search of a real alternative. Of people from all walks of life who view government as the problem, not the solution, and who find new hope in Ed Clark and the Libertarian party.

At the core of this new coalition are tens of

thousands of Libertarians all over the country who are making an extraordinary commitment to the Ed Clark for President campaign in this election year. If you're a Libertarian, you can help this campaign make a dramatic breakthrough in our quest to create a free, prosperous, and peaceful society.

Join the core of the new coalition. Make *your* commitment.

This is the year.

CLARK PRESIDENT

I want to join the core of the new coalition. Here's my commitment to the Clark for President campaign:

☐ \$1000 ☐ \$500 ☐ \$250 ☐ \$100
☐ \$50 ☐ \$25 ☐ Other (\$ ____).

Make check payable to:

Clark for President 2300 Wisconsin Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007

☐ I want to help spread Ed Clark's Libertarian message.
Please contact me.

☐ I want to help raise needed funds for the campaign.
Please contact me.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

PHONE _____

CLARK PRESIDENT

NEWS

Media News

Ed Clark's media campaign is in full swing with five-minute network television spots airing regularly. They began in July and continued with 10 in August. Fifteen network spots are scheduled for September. The first Clark television spot featured convention footage and close-up shots of Clark discussing various issues. The theme emphasized the fact that among the four serious candidates for president, only Clark offers voters less taxes and spending and an end to U. S. militarism.

A second television spot featured Clark speaking out strongly against registration and the draft. The ad said the other candidates wanted the American people to forget Vietnam but that Ed Clark remembers the lessons of Vietnam and if elected would insure that no American soldiers die on foreign soil. This ad aired during draft registration week.

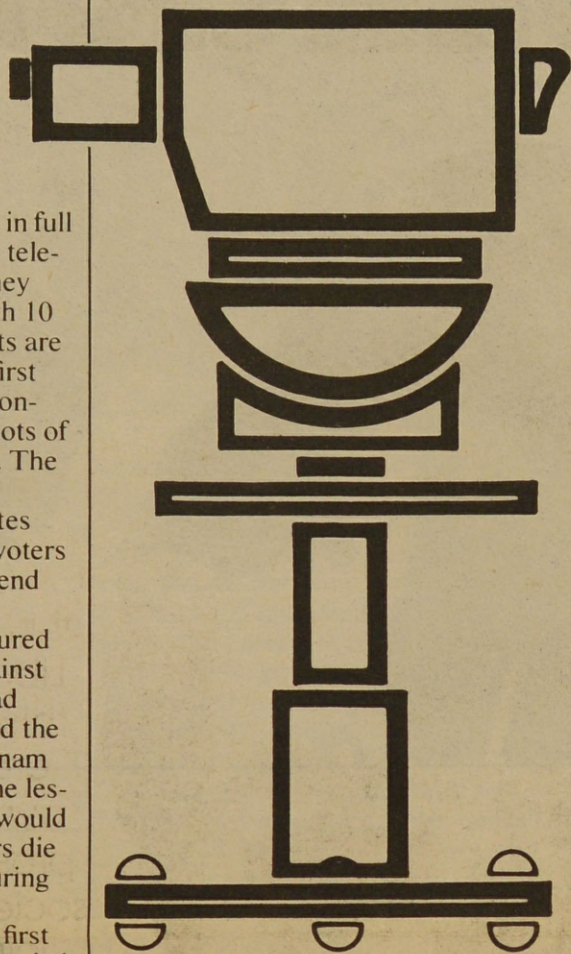
A new five-minute spot aired first on August 20 on CBS. That spot tied the Libertarian Party into the American Revolution and featured Clark delivering his tax and spending reduction proposal before the American Economic Council. All the TV spots have received excellent response and about \$100,000 has already been pledged through the "800" telephone number that is superimposed on the screen.

During the Democratic National Convention, when network ratings drop due to the good sense of the American people, 90-second Clark television spots were run continuously on Ted Turner's Super Station network.

A program for airing 60 second radio spots in October is being developed. A budget of \$50,000 for that purpose has been set. Thirty-second television spots are available now for local airing.

Local media coverage continues to be excellent for both Ed Clark and David Koch (who had 15 media people come to a mid-August Columbus, Ohio conference). Media events ranging from news conferences, to radio and television talk shows to meetings with newspaper editorial boards make up most of Clark's campaign day.

On the national scene, a major interview with Clark by Shana Alexander appeared in the September



issue of *High Times* magazine. Alexander notes that the Libertarians are "the fastest-growing and most interesting new political party." Of Clark, she says he is "attractive, intelligent and frighteningly coherent . . . a damned sight more articulate than the two frontrunners!"

An upcoming major feature is scheduled in *People* magazine. And good news was received from *Penthouse* magazine which has decided to run the Clark interview by Jim Davidson in its November issue (on the newstands October 1.)

Ed Clark was a smash hit August 6 on the Larry King radio show which is heard by some 10 million listeners from every state. Clark was on the program and took calls from people who waited more than a half hour to get their questions in.

Network television coverage was starting to pick up in late July and August. The Clark campaign was covered on the "CBS Evening News" in a 3½ minute piece and then was interviewed on the "CBS Morning News" for seven minutes on August 6. Clark was on "The Today Show" on August 18 and that night NBC News had a 4 minute spot on the campaign. "Good Morning America" has tentatively scheduled Clark for the second week in September.

Tom Wicker, who may well be the most influential political writer in America, wrote a very positive piece on Clark in the *New York Times*.

Clark Campaigns Fulltime; Support Grows

In the forty-five days since July 1, Libertarian presidential candidate Ed Clark has completed a truly awesome schedule of campaigning which has taken him to 43 different cities in 24 different states.

At every point along the way, response to the Clark campaign from Libertarians and non-Libertarians alike has been stronger both in quantity and quality than ever was expected before the full-time portion of the campaign began.

Clark's formal campaign "kickoff," a news conference at the National Press Club in Washington, D. C. on July 1, attracted national wire service coverage and numerous feature articles. Since then, Clark's personal campaign has been a circuit of news conferences, individual interviews, television tapings, radio talk shows, and public appearances.

"Highlights" of the campaign so far are difficult to identify, since every visit has brought positive results. A brief chronological rundown of the candidate's activities should give a picture of life on the campaign trail.

Clark's kickoff visit to Washington earned him exclusive meetings with the *Washington Post*, *The New Republic*, *Newsweek*, and the prestigious weekly breakfast meeting of reporters sponsored by Godfrey Sperling of the *Christian Science Monitor*. These meetings generated a flurry of articles.

After a swing through three mid-western states, Clark visited Boston on July 8, where he was guest of honor at a reception held to celebrate the first airing of his five-minute television advertisement. Many of Clark's relatives from his home state of Massachusetts came to the event at the Copley Plaza Hotel to help celebrate this breakthrough.

Mid-July saw the candidate touring Idaho and Montana, where he visited seven cities in three days and earned extensive coverage from radio, television, and newspaper reporters. His next tour was through Ketchikan, Juneau, Anchorage, and Fairbanks, Alaska—the first of several visits to this key state in 1980.

Particularly successful appearances included those during the last week of July, when Clark visited Denver, Dallas, and Houston on successive days. In each city, news media coverage was excellent, and attendance at receptions held in his honor was strikingly high, with nearly 400 people present at a Houston event.

Most encouraging has been the number of people who have had little or no previous contact with a Libertarian campaign prior to Clark's appearances. Clark supporters all over the country are making special efforts to invite their friends and associates

to meet and hear Ed Clark, and the response so far has been highly encouraging.

Clark concentrated a great deal of effort on the state of Michigan during the first three days in August, in preparation for the Michigan primary election August 5, which determined if the Libertarian Party would be allowed to field candidates in November. As a related article explains, the Libertarian Party did receive more than enough votes in that primary to win general election ballot access.

August 5 and 6 brought Clark back to Washington, D. C. for another round of major national media exposure. From midnight to three AM August 6, Clark was the guest of the "Larry King Show," a nationally-syndicated radio talk show reaching an estimated 10 million people. Throughout the time of Clark's appearance, the switchboard was lit up with calls from all over the country, willing to wait on hold for up to half an hour for a chance to speak to the Libertarian candidate.

That same morning, at 7 AM, Clark was up and ready for his appearance on the "CBS Morning News," another opportunity to reach millions of viewers. And, later that morning, Clark appeared on the syndicated radio panel show, "Reporters Roundup," which is aired on more than 900 stations nationwide.

Less than a day later, Ed Clark was in Los Angeles to deliver his 79 page "Taxing and Spending" White Paper to an audience of over 1,000 attending a conference of the American Economic Council. The White Paper, distributed to the news media nationwide, is expected to generate a great deal of attention and respect for the Libertarian campaign; its basic proposals were headline news on CBS radio and the Mutual Broadcast Network that same day.

Future White Papers on important national issues are expected to reinforce the impression that Ed Clark is the only candidate for President who is willing to offer specific proposals to back up his ideas.

Ed Clark capped his first forty-five days on the campaign trail with a two-day tour in Hawaii and an appearance at the Candidate's Forum of the National Student Congress in Eugene, Oregon.

Clark's schedule for the next forty-five days promises to be even more hectic and successful than what has already taken place. An increasing number of high priority, mass audience type of events have been booked, and the Libertarian campaign is slated to reach a steadily-increasing number of American voters from now through Election Day.

CLARK PRESIDENT

NEWS

Continued from page 6

state the case. Let's put it this way, there was time for the Bombers' bench to organize cheers between each base as he ran.

Anyway, Hocker scored, tying the game. In the top of the first extra inning the F.E.C.ers, sensing their ultimate humiliation, feebly scored one run. In the bottom of that inning the Bombers first tied the score. Then, after a single by Computer Consultant and All-Star fielding short-stop, Lee "It Needs a New Program" Bristol, Ed "The Babe" Crane laced a double to right field, driving in the winning run. Crane, who is owner and general manager of the Bombers, had four home runs on the afternoon.

In the game against WRC-TV, the Bombers defeated a team that was 16-1 prior to running up against the Libertarian juggernaut. Other members of the Clark for President Bombers are: Administrative Assistant Anita "Rocky" Anderson (who picked no less than two fights with F.E.C.ers), second base; Research Consultant Sheldon "Fumbles" Richman, third base; State Organizer Eric "Dirty" O'Keefe, center field; Computer Operator Gillian "Glue Fingers" Jewell, right field, and LP National Director Bill "The Bald Bomber" Burt, short field.



Alicia Clark, wife of Ed Clark, is introduced at a Washington, D. C. fundraiser. Mrs. Clark is an active campaigner and recently debated the wife of the governor of Arizona on the question of the draft.

YES! I want to help Ed Clark's Libertarian campaign for President!

Here's my contribution of:

☐ \$1,000 ☐ \$500 ☐ \$250 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$50
☐ \$25 ☐ \$10 ☐ \$_____ (other)

Please rush me:

- ☐ Hundred Clark cards (\$1/100)
- ☐ Clark bumper stickers (25¢ ea.)
- ☐ Clark buttons (50¢ ea.)
- ☐ Dozen Clark brochures (50¢/doz.)
- ☐ Clark 8 pg. brochures (3¢ ea.; min. order 25; self-mailing; includes return envelope)
- ☐ copies of *A New Beginning* (Clark's campaign book; \$1 ea.; 10 for \$8.00; 50 for \$30.00; 100 for \$50.00)
- ☐ Clark Campaign *White Papers* (\$12 ea.; in-depth analyses of national campaign issues and the Clark proposals)
 - Taxing and Spending Reduction
 - Foreign and Military Policy
- ☐ Clark Campaign T-shirts
 - Women's (\$6.50 ea.)
 - Men's (\$6.50 ea.)
 - Children's (\$5.50 ea.)
 - Baseball (\$7.50 ea.)
- (indicate small, medium, or large; men's and baseball also come in extra-large)
- ☐ Clark banners (\$150.00 ea.; heavy duty exterior-grade vinyl; 10' x 5')
- ☐ Clark lawn signs (\$1.50 ea.; 10 for \$10.00; 50 for \$37.50; 100 for \$50.00; 18½" x 26"; cardboard)
- ☐ Large Clark posters (same price and size as lawn signs; glossy paper)
- ☐ Small Clark posters (10 for 50¢; 50 for \$5.00; 100 for \$7.50; 500 for \$25.00; paper)

Add cost of materials to contribution and make check payable to: CLARK FOR PRESIDENT
2300 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20007

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

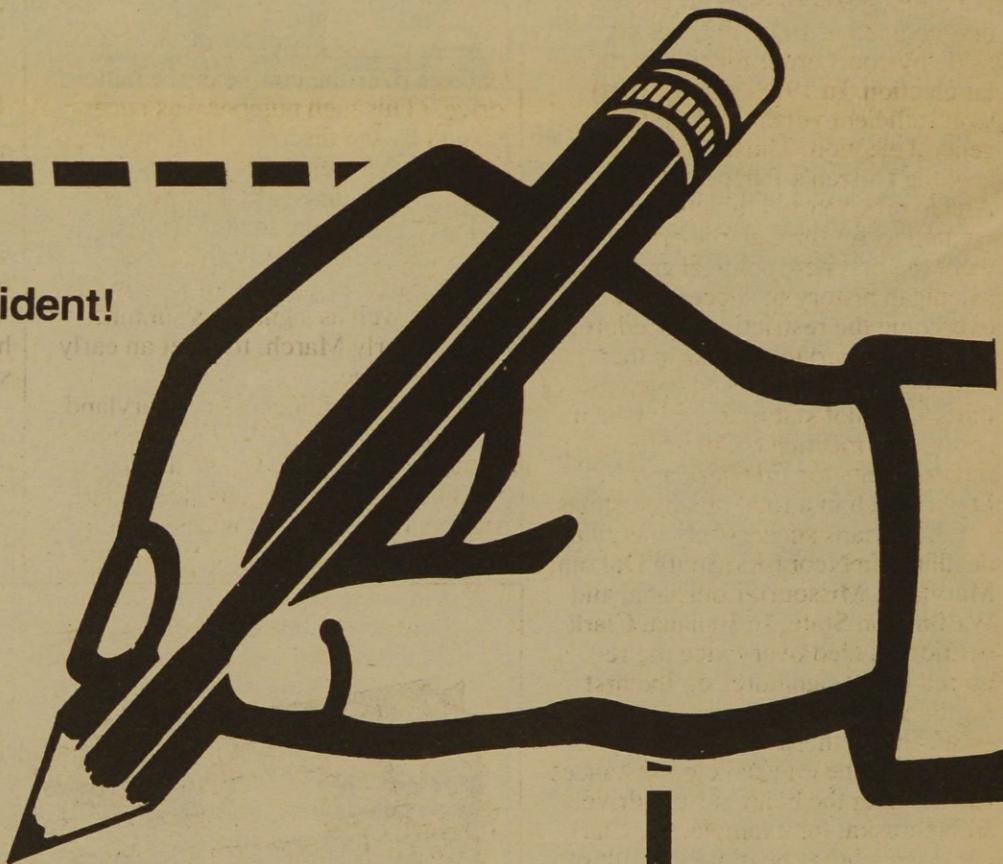
Zip _____

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Telephone _____

Occupation/Employer _____

Business Address _____



CLARK PRESIDENT

NEWS

BALLOT STATUS '80

CLARK LEAPS MICHIGAN HURDLE; BALLOT DRIVES IN HOME STRETCH

Lansing, MI, August 6—Michigan voters cast over 5,000 of their ballots for the Libertarian Party in the primary election of August 5, thus ensuring that the Libertarian ticket of presidential candidate Ed Clark and nearly 40 other candidates will appear on the November general election ballot in that state.

The Libertarian victory in the Michigan primary clears a significant obstacle to Clark's access to the ballot in all 50 states plus the District of Columbia in 1980.

Michigan law requires that all prospective new political parties file 18,000 valid signatures to be listed in the primary election. Those parties which get three tenths of one per cent of the primary vote are permitted to list their candidates for office on the ballot in November.

This requirement, unique in the United States for ballot access, was first codified in 1976, but was set aside by court order for that particular election. In 1978, no new party won sufficient votes to go on to the general election. Thus, the Libertarians, the Citizen's Party, and John Anderson's "party" (a fiction he created to get through the primary), were the first new political groups in Michigan history to successfully overcome the restrictive procedure.

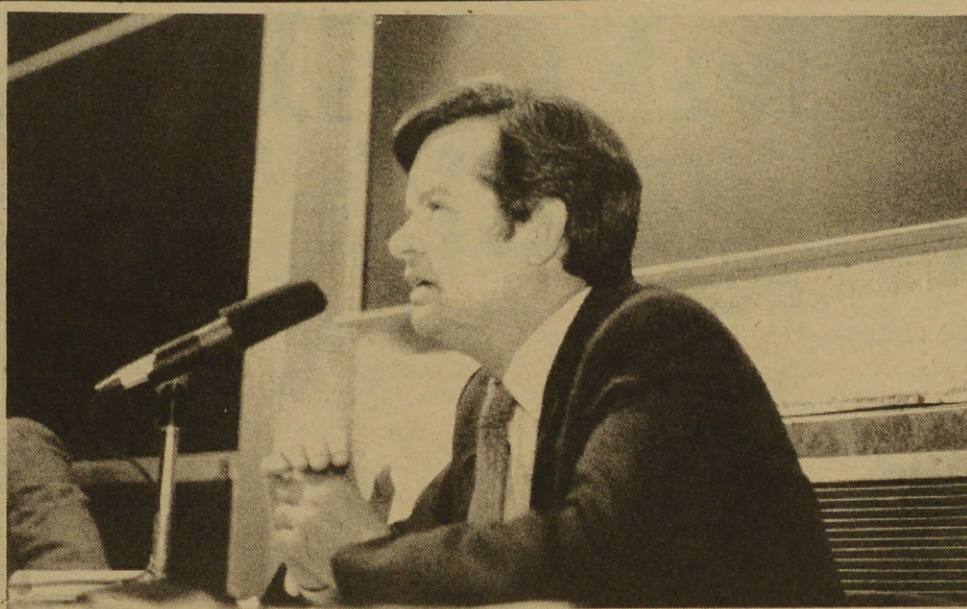
The Libertarian success in the Michigan primary capped a six-day flurry of ballot status activity which resulted in meeting ballot access requirements for Ed Clark and David Koch in a total of seven states.

Libertarians successfully met filing deadlines in Nebraska, South Dakota, Maryland, Missouri, Louisiana, and Washington State. In Indiana, Clark petitioners filed over twice the required 7,000 signatures on the first legally permissible day.

Several of these states are noteworthy for the unusual circumstances surrounding the ballot access drive. In Nebraska, for example, the Clark campaign chose the more difficult of two ballot access options, rejecting an opportunity to collect 2,500 signatures and have Clark listed on the ballot as an Independent.

Instead, the campaign collected nearly 7,500 signatures—needing 4,900 valid—including a prescribed number of signatures from each of 19 counties in the state, to meet Nebraska's distribution requirement. Meeting this requirement will allow Clark to appear as a Libertarian in November.

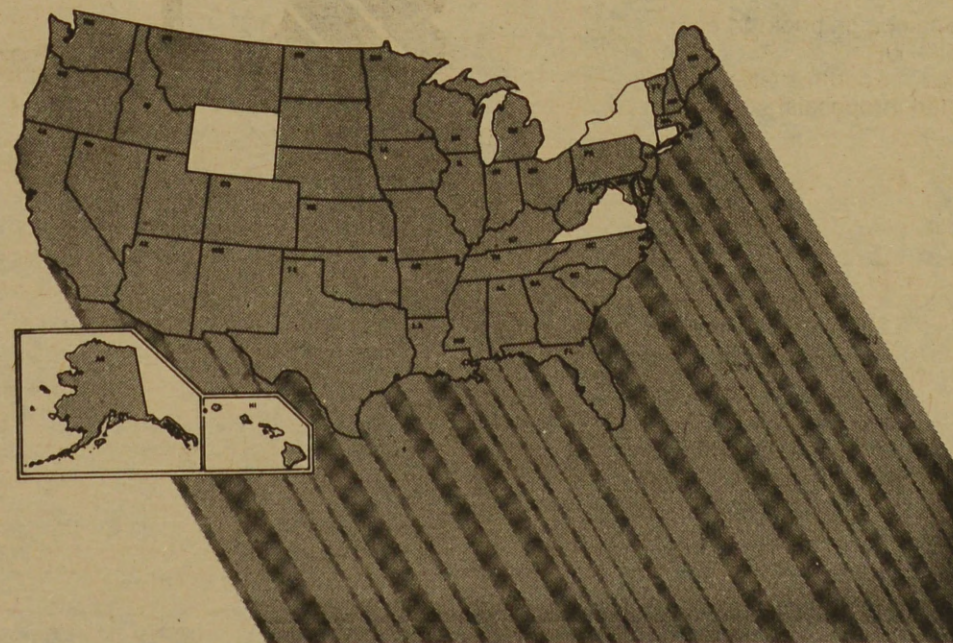
A distribution requirement—that is, requiring that a certain number of signatures be distributed geo-



graphically throughout the state—was a factor in the Missouri ballot drive. The Clark campaign had the option of collecting one per cent of the previous statewide vote in each of the ten Congressional Districts, or collecting two per cent in any five districts. The latter route was chosen; and over 36,000 signatures were turned in to meet an overall requirement of about 17,500.

In Maryland—in many ways, the "cradle" of the decision to get on the ballot in all 50 states—Clark supporters turned in over 140,000 signatures over the course of the ballot drive. (This high number was necessitated by the discovery that many of the signatures collected in Baltimore had an unusually low rate of validity.) The total included signatures needed to qualify the Libertarian Party as a political body in the state, as well as signatures submitted back in early March, to meet an early filing deadline.

It was the willingness of Maryland Libertarians in late 1979 to attempt what was considered to be an "impossible" drive that convinced Clark staffers to meet ballot access requirements in all 50 states.

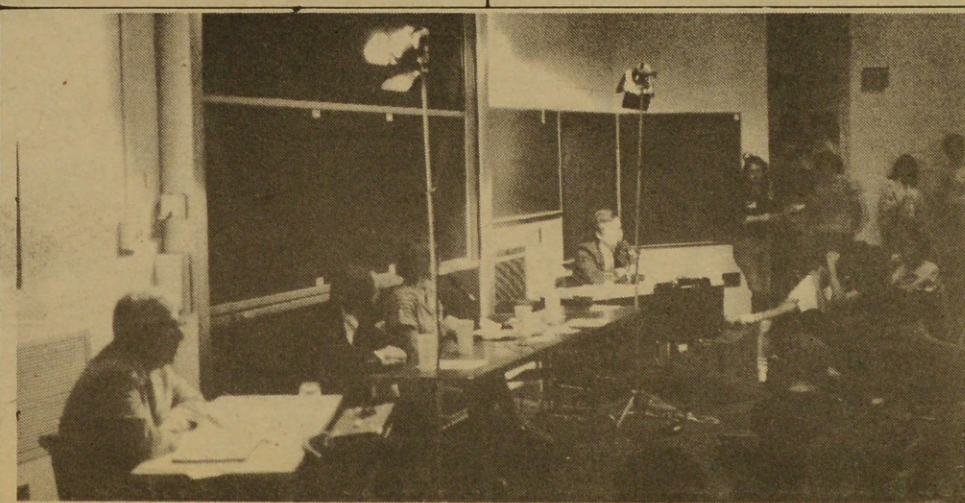


is on target to turn in 80,000 signatures by August 21, to meet a net requirement of 48,000.

The last difficult state to file successfully was Florida, on August 15. For a net requirement of 42,000 signatures, over 68,000 were submitted.

In sharp contrast to the ballot status efforts of John Anderson and the Citizen's Party, time and money spent on legal expenses in connection with Clark's ballot access has been minimal. Only two states have required court cases—West Virginia and Louisiana—and both cases have been handled by attorneys willing to

Ed Clark makes a point during Michigan debate with Citizens Party candidate Barry Commoner. Clark beat Commoner in the Michigan primary by receiving over 5,100 votes and qualifying for the November ballot.



The scene at the Clark-Commoner debate at the University of Michigan. The crowd of 700, mostly students, was overwhelmingly pro-Clark.

At this writing, all five of the states which were once thought "impossible"—Georgia, Maryland, West Virginia, Oklahoma, and Missouri—have completed their ballot drives successfully.

In addition, all but one of the dozen-or-so states considered to be difficult or very difficult have met their deadlines with plenty of signatures to spare. The exception is Pennsylvania, which at this writing

donate their time to the efforts.

The West Virginia case struck down the impossibly restrictive requirement that signatures be collected only with "magisterial districts"—small, archaic political subdivisions in the state.

In Louisiana, the Election Code specified two distinct means for qualifying a candidate: either collecting 5,000 valid signatures, or paying a filing fee of \$500. The State, however, refused to recognize the latter option. Libertarians collected over 7,000 signatures, and at the same time went to court to compel the State to enforce its own code. The Libertarian Party won the initial lower court decision, which the State appealed; the appellate court unanimously upheld the lower court, and future State appeals, if any, are expected to be unsuccessful.

As of mid-August, states which still require petitioning or signature filing include New York, Wyoming, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia; of these, the latter two are expected to file successfully in the third week of August. Barring errors or omissions of disastrous proportions, the Clark campaign goal of achieving ballot status in all 50 states and the District of Columbia is closer than ever to reality. It will mark the first time in American history that a third party has achieved that goal.

"THE BEST CAMPAIGN BOOK OF 1980!"

—Nicholas von Hoffman

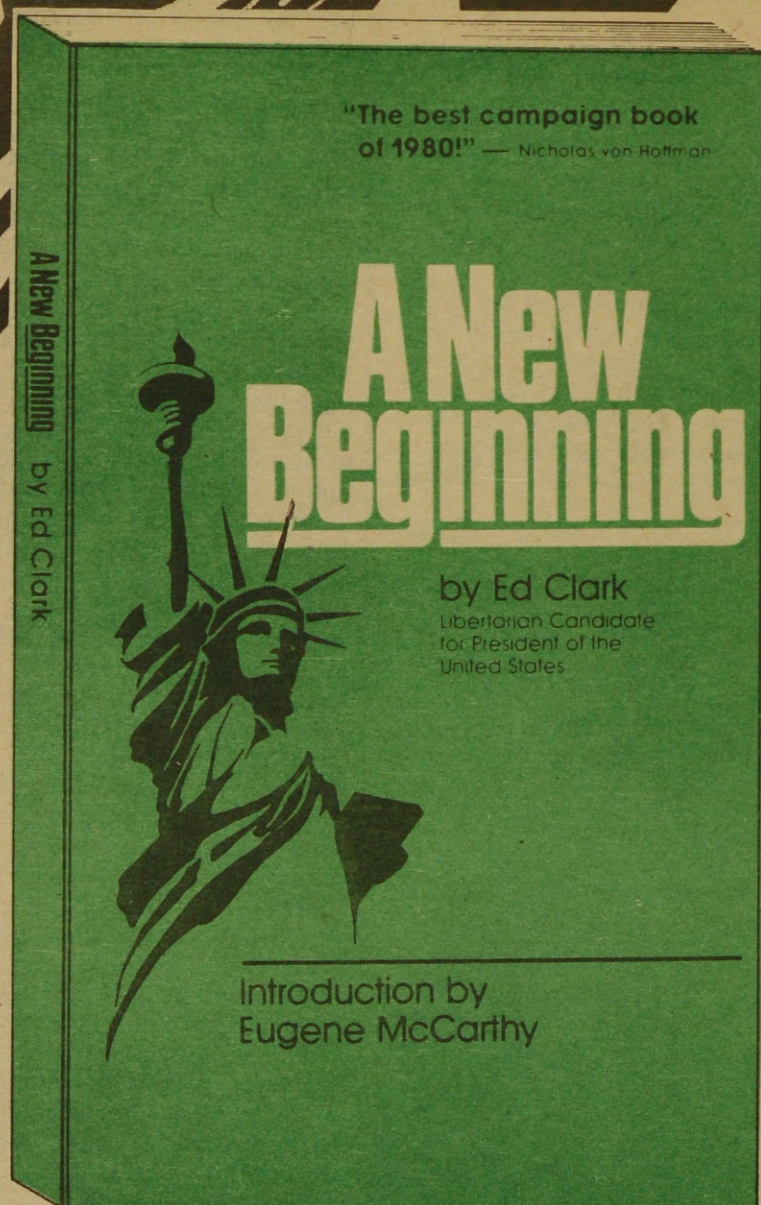
Here at last is the definitive exposition of the dynamic political movement that is sweeping America — Libertarianism! Written by the Libertarian Party's nominee for President of the United States, Ed Clark, *A New Beginning* lays out, issue by issue, a radical yet reasonable approach to the many problems facing America. Whether you're a liberal, conservative, or independent, *A New Beginning* will change forever the way you view the world of politics!

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Join the campaign to put *A New Beginning* in the homes of hundreds of thousands of Americans by election day! Make your quantity order today and receive substantial discounts!

RUSH me *A New Beginning* in the following quantity: ☐ 1 (\$5.95 qual. p/b)

☐ 1 (\$1 mass p/b) ☐ 10 (\$8.00) ☐ 50 (\$30.00)
☐ 100 (\$50.00)

Here's an additional contribution for the campaign: \$ _____

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Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Make check payable to Clark for President,
2300 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington, D.C.
20007

Paid for by Clark for President Committee, Jule R. Herbert, Jr.,
Treasurer. A copy of our report is on file with and available for
purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C.